General Relief When It Was Known That She vas in Galveston-Yet She Has No Vote The British Fight for the Ballot to Africa d Befuse It to Women at Home-Queens Abroad and Women Mayors Here. When it comes to being at the right place at the right time," says the Boston Herald, "it hard to get ahead of Clara Barton, Presiof the National Red Cross Society." Quite everybody gives a sigh of thankfulness a great calamity, when it is announced that Clara Barton and her aids have reached stricken people. Women, who have been o long classed among the incompetents, feel a pardonable pride that it was a woman who organized the American Red Cross Associaion and secured its recognition by all the nations of the world. She was assured many mes that she was not equal to this task and. t the efforts to prevent her from proving shether she was or not had been successful, she never could have stood, as she does to-day. an illustrious example of woman's capabilities Yet the Boston Herald, which is so ready to give Miss Barton a deserved recognition, is smong the most determined opponents of grantto women any power in matters of civi government, and would hold even the President of the Red Cross Association in a state of perpetual disfranchisement. Miss Barton always has been a strenuous advocate of equal

lic meeting, she said: I think I must have been born believing in the full right of woman to all the privileges and positions which nature and justice accord to her to common with other human beings. Perfectly equal rightshuman rights. There was never any question in my mind to regard to this. I did not purchase my freedom with a price; I was born free; and when, as a younger woman. I heard the subject discussed. It seemed simply ridiculous that any sensible, rational per on should question it. When, later, the phase of woman's rights to suffrage came up, it was to me only a part of the whole, just as natural and just as certain to take place.

Whenever I have been urged, as a petitioner, to ask for this privilege for woman, a kind of dazed, bewil-

dered feeling has come over me.

Of whom should I ask it? Who possessed the right to confer it. Who had greater right than woman her Was it man, and if so, where did he get it? He depended upon woman for his being, his very exnce, nurturing and rearing. More fitting that she should have conferred it upon him.

Was it governments? What were they but the voice of the people? What gave them their power? divinely conferred? Alast no: or they would have been better, purer, more just and stable. force of arms-war? Who furnished the warriors? Who but the mothers? Who reared the sons and taught them that liberty and their country were worth their blood! Who gave them up, wept their fall, nursed them in suffering and mourned them Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who originated the

Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, has been for fifty years unwavering in her demand for the ballot. Mary A. Livermore, who stood at the head of that great commission, never has swerved in her declaration for equal political rights. Josephine S. Griffing. founded the Freedman's Bureau, was an ctive, working member of the Suffrage Association until her death. Anna Dickinwhose eloquence was a powerful eter in creating public sentiment, denounced unmeasured terms the disfranchisement of women. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose part in abolishing slavery was not exceeded by that of any man, claimed always for herself and her sex the right to vote. Julia Ward Howe, whose "Battle Hymn of the Republic" has been se Battle Hymn of the Republic has been inspiration to thousands, is a strong and linching suffragist. Charles Sumner said the petitions of nearly 400,000 names, seed by the Woman's Leyal League, formed bulwark of the demand for emancipation, founders, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, r Stone, Mrs. Blake—all of them were uncommisting advocates of woman's suffrage, we these women rendered service to their try? Does the nation owe them anything? and performed these same services if the description of the performed these same services determined to whatever they might request? Rathat the petitions of nearly 400,000 names, secured by the Woman's Loyal League, formed the bulwark of the demand for emancipation. Its founders Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Blake—all of them were uncompromising advocates of woman's suffrage.

Have these women rendered service to their country? Does the nation owe them anything? It men had performed these same services would not a grateful people consider them entitled to whatever they might request? Rather would it not heap honors upon them without waiting to be asked? How does the nation feward its patriotic women? By still holding them under that yoke of political disability, which long since has been removed even from those men who took up arms against it. Not one of these women has asked a recompense of money or position. Every one has pleaded for the last thirty-five years that she might be silowed a voice in the Government she helped to save. And all of them will pass away forever with this prayer unfulfilled. non long since has been removed even from see men who took up arms against it. Not e of these women has asked a recompense money or position. Every one has pleaded the last thirty-five years that she might be owned a voice in the Government she helped save. And all of them will pass away forer with this prayer unfulfilled.

and is on a level with a woman—awful !! This South African war, with its sacrifices, was waged ostensibly for the e of obtaining the franchise for about continuous control of the country of the purpose of building it up, but to what they could of its treasures. They dended the ballot, the Boers refused it, both as the control of the country of the country of the country of the country seemed a small price to pay for this units privilege and wat England at here to the country of the co le privilege, and yet England at home re-it absolutely to 2,000,000 native-born

ses it absolutely to 2,000,000 native-born gillsh women. For over thirty years these women have made ery possible effort to secure the franchise, nding to Parliament petitions containing indreds of thousands of names, and have seen a question voted down again and again, mong its strongest opponents have been the ry men who were most eager to plunge the untry into a war to obtain this same consistent for a little handful of Englishmen on reish soil. A fragmentary suffrage they we succeeded in gaining, but the parliament-y ballot, the one far beyond all others in the wer which it confers, is resolutely withheld framing the recent Local Government bill essed, that of a seat in the London vestries, is boldly taken away from them by Parment, because women cannot vote for memers of that body and therefore have no insense over its actions. What a satire! A aris telentless war to secure for English men at they themselves deny to the women of eigen whousthold. they themselves deny to the women of own household.

he new Government of Italy, it is said, will r Government of Italy, it is said, will ally in the hands of a woman—Queen a. mother of the new King. She werful influence during the reign of inch her rule will be absolute with amanuel, who is described as "her the does not hesitate to defy the Pope Church of Rome, and will spare no strengthen the Triple Alliance. strengthen the Triple Alliance, iness Government is in the hands of a wicked one, possibly, but one of the strength of the world, while but the nations of the world, while it is men in her own Empire fear to the will. In beautiful contrast is the inhamanitarian reign of Queen Victor will. In beautiful contrast is the inhamanitarian reign of Queen Victor and illustrates the capabilities of ogovern. Holland, or properly speak. Notherlands, moves along in peace, we and contentment under the reign sing Queen Wilhelmina, and, for many evipus to her accession, was under that rious to her accession, was under that there, Queen Emma. There is never but that the Queen Regent of Spain and the unfortunate country through its with as much discretion as would possible to any male ruler.

Let's suggest themselves when one dewspapers of the United States go this over the election of a woman of some little village in Kansses.

some little village in Kansas Unice comes to the defence of Mr. and the Prohibition party and says I like to have put a woman suffrage their platform but thought it better cause to present but one important he New Voice is merely an echo of the when has been heard so many this subject. At the last Democratic convention the managers assured the houlier this campaign.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. has proof to the contrary, and if she really believes this it is just the same as if it were true. The Western Club Woman, published in Denver, closes the discussion by saying: But man does love—there is no question about it. Sometimes we could almost wish he reasoned instead and didn't pretend to love, the world would be so much more comfortable for the deluded sisterhood in

That is just like those Colorado women—they have got all they want and can afford to sauce back, and then other women have to suffer for it. Vinegar never cutches flies, and women ought to know that the only way to secure the favor of men is by using fly paper.

One of our best-known writers, who gets very tired of being told that women are too sentimental to be trusted with the ballet, wants this department to call attention to the renomination of Congressman Boutelle in Maine, although the ballet was an incurable mental. tion of Congressman Boutelle in Maine, although it is not denied that he has an incurable mental malady and never can take his seat. His constituents all admit that the nomination is purely sentimental. One of them is quoted as saving: "We want the Cap'n to got the sulary. If he kin stan' it and be happy in the 'sylum, we kin stan' it to have nobody in Congress for us. We kin get seed frum the other Congressmen, I recken."

Not wholly different in its nature from this system was the speech of Dr. William

Not wholly different in its nature from this expression was the speech of Dr. William Everett, in Boston, a few days ago, at the inunching of the newly formed National party. Its keynote was, "We want something we can vote for." He simply desired to go through the motions of earting a ballot. It would make him feel more comfortable.

Speaking of sentimentalism, isn't it sweet in the Lepublican National Committee to adopt a pink as their party emblem, and a pink pink at that? Now, the Suffrage Association long ago decided upon a sunfower as their emblem—a great, gaudy, blazing sunfower—just because it is such a strong, herdy, independent blossom and always turns its face to the sunlight. Why didn't they choose a pink or a violet or a snow drop or a lily of the valley? But a practical, commonsense, utilitarian sunfower—that in itself is a strong argument against giving them the ballot; the strongest, in fact, that ever has been advanced.

In a Presidential campaign, when women suffrage. In the Herald's own city, at a pub-

In a Presidential campaign, when women naturally feel somewhat slighted, being compelled to take a back seat and be neither seen nor heard, it is quite a bain to their wounded pride to receive one little gloam of recognition in the shape of George Fred Williams's endless chain circular: To the sons and daughters of liberty: It has been

given to the bone and daugnters of therty, it has been given to the Democratic party to become the sole de-fender of the constitutional liberty bequeathed to us by the fathers against despotic and unconstitutional government.

While this boped that some may be able to con-tribute more than 25 cents, no amounts will appear on this roll of honor. on this roll of honor.

I have faith that the women of New England will easers; take this opportunity to serve their country, and to them I particularly appeal for help.

and to them I particularly appeal for help.

Mr. Williams, unless he has been grievously misropresented, does not hold that the fathers bequeathed to women the constitutional liberty of a voic in the Government, but he does believe that their silver quarters are worth just as much as a man's in a campaign. He has "faith that the women will eagerly take this opportunity to serve their country," and perhaps they will, as it is the only kind of an opportunity which will be offered them. Really, it is worth 25 cents just to be remembered.

which will be offered them. Really, it is worth 25 cents just to be remembered.

That was a great speech of Col. Bryan in St. Louis last week, based on the inquiry whether the young man, Absalom, was safe. Seven propositions were advanced in regard to the safety of this young gentleman, as personified by the sons of the present day. The conclusion reached seemed to be that under existing conditions they are on the brink of ruin. That is a point, however, which the politicians must settle among themselves. What interests us is whether the young women are in any danger. In all this long address the Colonel never devoted one solitary sentence to them. When orators talk about "the people" women feel that they come in "on the side," so to speak, but in this case young men only were specified. Examine for a moment the seven points of this speech. The monetary system, volume of money, national debt, taxes, corporate interests, trial by jury, arbitration—do these affect men alone? If not, why was the appeal made only in their behalf? Is the future of young women of no consequence? If the interests of the two are bound up together why not recognize both in discussing the situation? Four years ago certain women were claiming with great Joy that they had a giorious new champion in Mr. Bryan. This campaign he has yielded to political expediency and ignored their existence.

A prominent newspaper says: The reported enthusiasm of the women of Wisconsin for Teddy is flattering but not exactly assuring. Wait till he gests to Utah, Colorado. Idaho and Wyomming. The waving of feminine handkerchiefs counts for something there.

insult?

In Comptroller Coler's recent address in the Church of the Entphany, Brooklyn, he said:
"To teach good citizenship is the part of the Church. All citizens should attend the primaries." He overlooked the fact that most of those whom the Church has an opportunity to teach are unable to exercise the highest duty of citizenship, and are barred out of the primaries. With women disfranchised it is of little use to talk politics to the Churches.

Evidently the linhabitants of Salem, Mass., have not received Mr. Hanna's orders to eliminate all "freak features" from the campaign. At a Republican demonstration a few nights ago the new club of Salem Witches, 126 strong, turned out in full uniform. "The men wore sailor hats, red and white skirts, blue Eton jackets, and carried brooms. The officers wore white turbans, white skirts with red flounces, white Eton jackets with red apels, and shirt waists with fancy bosoms.

Netting—only we were fust thinking that if a body of women were to dress in men's clothes and parade the streets there would be serious doubts as to their fitness for the ballot.

At the New York State Fair recently held

doubts as to their fitness for the ballot.

At the New York State Fair recently held in Syracuse a woman carried off first prize for her bees, and three first prizes for her honey; another took highest honors for apples, plums and pears. In the live stock department Mrs. A. J. Wilson of Pittafield, Ohlo, was awarded five first prizes for her Yorkshire hogs.

This recalls the fact that Miss Laura Clay, the worthy kinswoman of Henry Clay, is a most successful farmer and stockraiser at Whitehall, Kv. She makes a specialty of supplying the market with the best quality of blue grass seed. Miss Clay is a member of the National Suffrage Board and President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. She has selected her finest rig and is fattening it for the Suffrage Bazar to be held in New York in December. It is not decided set whether the "shote" will be shipped to that city and sold to the highest bidder or disposed of in its native State, but its owner is not swaring the corn, and it is expected that his pigship will furnish the sinews of war, or part of them, for the next suffrage campaign. A good man of the farmers' wives who cannot read their title clear to a pig are fattening a chicken or a duck to be laid on the altar of "the cause." IDA H STED HARPER

THE COST OF WAR. Enormous Sums for England to Pay for the

South African Campaign. Recently some interesting data have been published regarding the transportation of

came from Australia, Argentina and New Orleans, and 10,000 were brought by the colonial troops Finally, some 75,000 mules were shipped from the United States, Italy, India and Spain. making a total of 150,000 animals. The average price of those purchased abroad was \$77 for horses and \$67 for mules. The cost of transporting the troops was about \$70,000,000.

For the hospital service there were 11 general hospitals, 5 permanent hospitals and 27 charme ito make it a part of their era nospitus. See not for the trouble they were to free silver plank, which was manage this year. At the Ponath of the policy that they must not introduce the policy that they must not introduce the policy of the policy field hospitals, besides 18 bearer companies, the St John Ambulanes Corps and 130 men of the Militia Ambulance Corps. Finally, two on was about as big a load as the hospital trains and four hospital ships were sent out from England.

Between Oct. 5 and April 28 792 ships, of a Then they charged for carrying agreements and ever chartered for carrying ammunition and supplies, and about 150,000 tons of meat, coal, fodder, &c. were shipped from England and

for ign ports. For the Postal Service 579 telegraphers and 3,500 postal officials were required for the enormous mail, which, for example, on one day omen in the neighborhood of Kansas are thing. What is a mounted to 313,416 letters and 131.So news aper packages. Finally, up to the end of May, the transports had brought back to England 11,313 sick officers and men. POEMS WORTH BEADING The Tientsin Mule.

(July 14, 1900.) He was a sad eyed, homely brute, But strong of withers sure of foot; Puntl of discipline and rule, An ordinary army mule.

He'd traversed many seas and lands From breezy plain to torrid sands: Breathed the foul air of transport hold, Stiffed by heat, benumbed by cold:

Starvation's rations meekly shared.

While fortune's favorites freely fared Climbed dizzy beights with double load. Or sunk knee-deep in miry road; Cursed, beaten, kicked, or scored by whack

Of stinging lash along his back, Yet plodding, patient, ready, still, To work the plan of higher will. Perhaps within his small, dumb soul

He felt the Impulse of the Whole, And bore the yoke of slavery To set some other captive free. But now from San Francisco's bay

Jack sailed-from shores of yesterday To shores age-old, forbidden, too. What for! he neither cared nor knew Up the wide Pel-Ho's brimming flood,

Past Taku's stlenged guns, and stood

To munch his grain in war's rude stall Behind the captured arsenal; White on the low, unsheltered plain, Swept by the yellow devils' rain.

All day the ailtes held their line. Spurred on by pluck and discipline. Then, back, a message quickly sped: 'Our ammunition's low," it said:

And Jack, still bearing double load, Was hustled out upon the road. With stalwart leader, hand on rein. And two swift followers—all the train— Target for hottest fire that day,

Unmoved, as on parade, were they. Patt that was close! Jack knows the sound One follower sinks to the ground. Zip! Zip! the other shares his fate,

Now the beleaguered city's walls Loom high before-the leader falls; The rein hangs loose-and then a shout! Jack lifts his head and looks about.

Again the shout! Again: "Jack! Jack!

But Jack and leader may not walt.

Come on! Come on!" What! he go back! He knows those men - why they are "ours!" Hotter the deadly hell-rain pours. "Come on! Come on! What! hit, my brave!

Come on! a medal you shall have! Just one more pull-ah! that was fine!" Jack falls-but on the firing line.

Richard Cory. From an Old Scrap Book. Whenever Richard Cory went downtown We people on the pavement looked at him; He was a gentlemen from sole to crown, Clean favored and imperially slim.

And he was always quietly arrayed,
And he was always human when he talked,
But still he fluttered pulses when he said
"Good Morning"—and he glittered when he
walked. And he was rich—yes, richer than a king— And admirably schooled in every grace; In fine, we thought that he was everything To make us wish that we were in his place

So, on we worked and waited for the light, And went without the meat and curaed the bread, And Richard Corp, one calm summer night, Went home and sent a bullet through his head. EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

The Cod Fisher. From Harpers Weekly.

Where leap the long Atlantic swells.
Where shrill the north-wind demon yells,
In feam-streaked stretch of bill and dals,
And flings the spin-drift down the gale.
Where, beaten 'gainst the bending mast
The frozen raindrop clings and cleaves,
With steadfast front for calm or blast
His battered schooner rocks and heaves.

To some the gain, to some the loss, To each the chance, the risk, the fight; For men must die that men may live— Lord, may we steer our course aright

The dripping deck beneath him reels. The flooded scuppers spout the brine;
He heeds them not, he only feels
The tugging of a tightened line.
The grim white sea fog o'er him throws
I's clammy curtain, damp and cold,
He minds it not—his work he knows.
"Tis but to fill an empty hold."

Oft, driven through the night's blind wrack. He feels the dread berg's ghastly breath, Or hears draw nigh through walls of black. A throbbing engine chanting death, But with a calm, unwrinkled brow.

He fronts them, grim and undismayof. For storm and ice and liner's bow:

These are but chances of the trade.

Yet well he knows—where'er it be,
On low Cape Cod or bluff Cape Ann—
with straining eyes that search the sea

A watching woman waits her man.
He knows it, and his love is deep. But work is work, and bread is bread And though men drown and women we The hungry thousands must be fed.

To some the gain, to some the loss,
To each his chance, the game with Fate;
For men must die that men may live—
Dear Lord, be kind to those who wait,
JOH LINCOLN

The Liberty Congress. From the Morning Oregonian.

O liberty, fair liberty, you're in safe hands at last; The days when you were languishing are happily all A Congress has assembled to extend your blessings The islands where the cannibal enjoys his meals once The right to stab and carve and spear shall be no more The wielder of the bolo knife shall not be hanged or jailed.
The bushmen and the Zulu chief shall both be great and free;
Proclaimed throughout the earth's domains is glori-

O liberty! fair liberty! the burglar's beetling brow Shall never frown again, because he'll know your blessings now.
The crook and eke the bunco man shall ply their worthy trade.
Untrammelled by oppressive law, unbarmed and unafraid: And Aguinaldo, noble chief, shall bid his minions The alien white men in his isle or torture them at No more subdued by government his iron pride shall walk erect-mark, walk, not run-in glorious

O liberty! fair liberty! thy soaring spirit shames.
The coward Sheriff and his men who hunted Jesse The martyr Anarchists who wield the freeing dyna-Shall no more know the felon's cell, shall no more be By that most haunting, craven fear, the terror of When this great congress' work is done althe shall all men be: Thev'll kill and steal where'er they please in glorious liberty.

Love's Exceptions. From the West minster Gazette.

We are told experience teaches. So at least the proverb preaches: He'll be clever who discovers. What experience teaches lovers— Love that lauchs at every rule, Shows the wisest man a fool.

We are told by all the sages Magic has been dead for ages, Yet a blue eye shyly glancing. Sudden sets your pulses dancing: Whatsoe'er you were before

We are told all nature changes— Valleys once were mountain ranges, Yet there's one thing constant ever, Love, I vow, has altered never— Love's the same, I do belleve. As when Adam courted Eve. C

From the Denver Evening Post She signalled the conductor and arose from off her But didn't fall, as many do, and skate round on her Instead she raised her dainty skirts but just enough Her pretty boots and tripped away. The car had stopped, you know.

A Devotee. From the Automobile Magazine. Fair Phyllis, one the humble slave of tennis, Went forth to freed in in the threes of golf. The shackles worn in courts of chilk and netting Were straightway loosed and taken off.

And then a season's whirl of trees and cleeks and drivers—
A season's joy that lingers with her yet—
And glad, she views the shackles reappearing. A season of the state of the st OURSTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Can any foreigner arriving in this country vote after a residence of one year? If so, please name State or States in which he can do so.

J. R. MACDONALD. He can vote in a number of States within a year of his arrival. These States are mostly Western and Southern States; the nearest of them is Indiana.

In which of the two countries, Australia or South Africa, would you advise a couple of young fellows to start in the cattle raising business—that is, to start on somebody's ranch and work up? Are there any other countries which would be better to go to for the same start?

G. F. B.

South Africa is not a cattle raising country in the usual sense of the term. So you will have to try Australia, though we think you'll do better out West than across the water.

Was there ever a time when there existed between the United States and Canada a reciprocity treaty which amounted to free trade? JOHN O'BRIEN. A reciprocity treaty, allowing practical free trade existed between the United States and Great Britain applying only to the latter's Canadian colonies, be tween Sept 11, 1854, and March 17, 1866. Under this treaty all food products, all raw materials, and many half-manufactured articles passed free from one country to the other.

Is the value of gold determined by its purchasing power or has it a fixed value which no volume of its production can disturb?

G. L. The value of gold is determined by its purchasing power, which changes less than that of any other measure of value. It does fluctuate, however. See Laughlin's "Bimetallism in the United States."

Who is Horatic C. King of Brooklyn? I see that he is referred to as "General." Where did he get the right to that title? Is he a Civil War veteran? He must have seen some service, as it is said he wears a medal of bonor. What did he do to entitle him to this, and how did he get it?

S. E. C. Horatio Collins King is a Brooklyn lawyer. He served during the war from August, 1862, to October, 1805, and was mustered out as a brevet Colonel. He got his title of General as Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of this State, an office which he held from 1883 to 1887. He received the medal of honor for bravery at the battle of Five Forks.

Kindly explain the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon career. I find that the "Hundred Days" is from Marc 20 to June 22, 1815; this is only ninety four days Was it exactly 100 days? READER. The "Hundred Days" were rather more or rather less than 100 days really; the number depends on the date from which they are reckoned. Napoleon landed near Antibes on March 1, 1515, and abdicated on June 22; these dates cover a period of 114 days. At Grenoble, on March 7, he first began to receive recruits: to June 22 would be 108 days.

The "Hundred Days," however, are counted generally from the date of his return to Fontainebleau, March 20, and in that case, they are not a complete hundred 1. Who was Dick Whittington? 2. What is meant by Pan-American? 3. Is there a baby insubator institution in Paris? and in what part of the city? Kindly give me the street and number if possible. Also please let me know if there is such an institution in this country.

1 Dick Whittington was a London apprentice, younger son of Sir William de Whityngdon, and was born about 1550. He married his master's daughter, succeeded to his business, and was Lord Mayor of London in 1397, 1406 and 1419; he died childless in 1423, leaving his fortune to charitable objects. There is a famous legendary history of Whittington, the gist of which appears in many books for children 2. Pan-American means All-American: pan is the Greek for "all." 3. We think so: we do not know where it is. There is no such institute in this city though incubators are used, when needed, in both hospital and private practice.

I heard the statement that an Orangeman belonging to an Orangeman society could not be an American citizen from the fact that he forever swore allegiance to the Queen of England. I am under the impression that this is not so. Can you enlighten me? T.

We think the statement is incorrect. Will you tell registering days in Greater New York, for the benefit of travelling men, who are about to leave town on their fall trip, so as to make arrangement to register either before leaving or to run in from a nearby distance, as we do not desire to lose our vote this failt.

The registration days this year are Friday, Oct. 12; Saturday, Oct. 13; Friday, Oct. 19, and Saturday Oct. 20.

Can you tell me of the present state of our navy, the number of first and second class warships, trans-ports, &c. Number of men, cost of vessels, &c. C. C. B.

The navy of the United States is in excellent condition. It consists of fourteen "first rate" vessels, of which six are first class battleships and one is a second class battleship; of nineteen second raters, five of them large monitors; of 47 third rate vessels, 8 of them small monitors and 16 gunboats; 76 fourth raters most of them gunboats; 21 torpedo boats; and 17 bat tieshins, cruisers and monitors, and 24 torpedo boat destroyers and seven torpedo boats under construc tion. The navy has about 17,000 officers and men the Marine Corps, about 5,000 officers and men, with about 1,000 more men wanted. cost of each vessel.

Would you inform me of the meaning of the word "Osteopath" that follows a number of doctors' names I have seen in various parts of the city? J. B. W. Osteopath is a word recently coined, on the analogy of homeopath, &c.; it means "one who practises osteopathy." Osteopathy is a new medical doctrine. about like Christian Science and the Schifferdecker water cure; its practitioners are not doctors legally, we think. It refers all diseases to the bones, we think

The law requires him to surrender his pension when e enters a home; when he leaves, we presume his pension revives, without any arrears.

Assuming the Governor of a State, after his elec-tion, but before taking office, is found to have been ineligible before his election, who becomes Governor? R. J. C. The logical procedure would be for the elected Lieu tenant-Governor to be sworn in as such, and then to be sworn in as Governor to fill a vacancy. The ques-

tion has never arisen in practice.

In connection with a notice of Richard D'Alton Williams I would say that "F. H." is in error when he writes that a company of a Maine regiment stationed at Thibodeaux, La. has placed a monument there over the grave of Williams. The monument was placed there by the solders of Company C and Company K, commanded respectively by Capia. Conneily and Healey of the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers. Conneily Afterward became Major of the same regiment. He knew Dr. Williams in Dublin, Ireland. The members of both companies mentioned were men of Irish birth or parentage, and were recruited principally in Manchester. N. H., or in its immediate vicinity. Major Conneily died about twelve years ago. He was unmarried and had no relatives in New Hampshire. His body was taken to Lowell and burled there. A short time afterward his countrymen in New Hampshire, remembering what he had done for poor Williams, had his remains returned to his adopted State. They were reinterred in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Manchester, and a granite Gaeile cross placed over his grave. This may appear to be a small matter, but historically it ought to be correct. The fact that Union soldiers had voluntarily contributed toward the erection of a monument to an ardent Confederate of their own blood, is one worthy of mention. John C. Linghan.

Jay Kay- We do not know any list of actors who

J. U .- A man whose twenty first birthday falls on H. Gollin - Mr. Richard Croker was born in 1843,

so he is now only 57 years old. Rieson-The Metropolitan Traction Company has leased the Third Avenue road for 999 years. A. M -A 'horse's neck" is simply ginger ale, ice

and the rind of a lemon. It has no liquor in it. Jacob P. - Incurable insanity is not a ground for divorce in any State except North Dakota and Idaho. Elizabeth W. C. - The history of Mr. Gladstone's

work for Ireland has not been written yet in book form. W. G. W. - Pennyroyal, dried or fresh, or as an off: Persian insect powder; sulphur fumes; all are said to be good to drive fleas away.

R. H. Roberts-Shakespeare makes Macbeth, in the play of that name, say of King Duncan of Scotland: 'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." C. E. C. - We do not believe you can enlist, if one

applicants whose fingers are not stiff. H. E. G. - A Roman Catholic may be elected Presi dent of the United States. A Chinaman cannot obtain naturalization in the United States; but the American born children of Chinese residents are citi-

of your fingers is stiff and immovable; there are enough

J. J. C .- If you can afford to give up your job here and go to Missouri to get free instruction in civil engineering, we don't see why you can't keep your job and study here. You may get a scholarship here, which would entitle you to free instruction.

C. G. W .- Harold Frederic was born in Utica in 1856; after various jobs, he became a proofreader in Utica in 1876. He became editor in 1880: in 1884 be went to London for the New York Times, and spent the rest of his life there. His first novel was "Seth's Brother's Wife;" his most important novels were "The Dampation of Theron Ware" and "The Market Place." We do not know that they were written under any

NOTES OF ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

An interesting type of closed conduit or sectional

third-rail electric railway has lately been brought out. In electric railway systems of this character the third rail or working conductor is not permanently connected with the source of current and is normally dead. Current is admitted to it only when it is directly under the ear, or, more correctly, only the section of the feeding rail which is covered by the car is alive. A great number of patents have been granted for systems employing a divided conductor, or sectional third rail, energized in this way, but in the majority of them the method of connecting the various sections to the feeding conductor has been delicate and complicated. In the new system a novel and ingenious design has been employed. Between the two rails of the track is laid another rail, flat on top and rather thin, of soft steel or iron. This rail. which serves the purpose of the overhead trolley wire, is divided into sections eight or ten feet long, separated from each other by insulating partitions of some hard substance such as stone or asphalt. The rail is laid on a continuous stringer of wood or concrete, and under each section at short intervals are circuit closers adapted to connect the sectional rall to a continuous conductor installed underground and carrying the working current. These circuitclosers are the most ingentous part of the system. Each of them consists of a porcelain receptacle not unlike a narrow-mouthed, long-necked bottle in shape, containing a small quantity of mercury. In this floats an iron plunger carrying a flaring mushroomshaped head which normally floats about an inch below the under surface of the divided third rail. Upon each car is installed an electromagnet, energized by a small storage battery, which is suspended so that one of its poles is just above the steel third rail. As the car runs along this electromagnet magnetizes the sectional rail transversely, attracting upward the fron plungers of the circuit-closers beneath. As these rise and make centact with the rail they connect it with the underground feeder conductor. Since the sections of the third rail are short in comparison with the length of the car-say about one-quarter of it-only those directly under the car are magnetized and in connection with the feeder. The passing of the electromagnets on the car naturally leaves the sections of the third rall unmagnetized so that the iron floats fall back, leaving the sections behind the car dead. As the car passes along the sections under it, and only those, are made alive. Current is taken from them by means of bronze shoes running on the third rail. It is asserted that such a system is much less expensive than a condult and perfectly safe.

Or, the San Juan branch of the Concho River in the State of Chihuahua, in Mexico, an important electrical power development is to be made. Below the city of Peral, and between that point and Chihuahua, a dam 250 feet wide and 150 feet high is to be constructed, impounding a lake 15 miles long with an extreme width of three and a haif miles. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 10,000 horse-power will be generated from the water power thus established, and the disposition of this amount of power is already assured. Lines of wire will be run from the power house to Peral, forty miles away and Chihushua eighty miles away, as well as to other towns in the immediate neighborhood.

For measuring the enormous electrical currents generated in and distributed from modern central stations the hot wire instrument is becoming very popular. This type of instrument depends for its operation upon the principle that any conductor of electricity becomes heated by the passage through it of a current, and that any metallic substance that is heated expands. A very fine wire, made of an alloy of platinum and silver, is so connected that a small but definite proportion of the current to be measured s shunted through it. In an ingenious mechanical way this wire is connected to a pointer playing over a scale so that its elongations under changing tem-perature are registered as movements of the index. The instrument possesses the great advantage of coming slowly to its reading without passing it and without vibrating back and forth over the scale as is the custom of e cetro-magnetic instruments of the same character.

Great expectations are entertained and many plans are being formed in Porto Rico for the installation of short inland electric railways from the central range to the coast. The power is to be developed through the agency of many streams to be met with in every part of the mountain range, which traverses the island from end to end. If all that is expected in the way of new roads and other electrical works is accomplished there will be a field in Porto Rico for considerable electrical machinery and material. The only road on the island, from the capital to Rio Padres, some nine miles in length, is shortly to be equipped electrically.

The preparations now being made for the electrification of the Broadway cable line in New York city attract little attention, yet this is the most important and heavily travelled street railway in the world, and its equipment with electricity would have been a virtual impossibility five years ago, and absolutely out of the question ten years ago. We have grown so acustomed to the use of electricity as a motive power for street railroads that we are apt to forget that only thirteen years have elapsed since the first trolley road was built, and that only eight years have passed Breadway.

It is said that the electrical effects to be exhibited at the forthcoming Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y. will exceed anything of their kind ever shown before. The enormous energy of the Niagara power plant will be available for the contemplated illuminations and this will mean that a food of electrical energy will be poured in to main tain the really marvellous display of electric light that will be shown. It has been suggested that an artificial sun shall be shown, consisting of an immente plate of carbon heated to blazing incandes sence by means of five or ten thousand horse power of electrical current. Such an apparatus would develop many million candle power and would really rival the sun in its illuminating effect in the immediate

has recently been made in the manufacture of bisulphide of carbon. This substance is a colorless liquid esembling water in appearance but possessing an intolerably offensive odor. It is used in large quantitles as a s livent for India-rubber and as the base of various varnishes. It is formed when carbon and sulphur are heated together at a high temperature. the bisulphide then passing away as a gaseous vapor. In the new process a mixture of ground coke and sulphur is subjected to the heat of the electric are in a suitably designed furnace, from which the resulting gases are led into worms resembling those of In this they are condensed to the liquid product, which is then bottled. It is not the least of chemical curiosities that this clear and limpid liquid is formed by the combination of two solid substances.

A highly ingenious apparatus for discharging an electric line of high pressure electrostatic charges, or of those due to lightning, was tested with satisfactory results on several trolley lines during the past sum-mer. It consists simply of a glass tube about a foot long filled with small shot. The shot is treated chemically before use to give it a light coaling of lead carbonate, which is an indifferent conductor. This tube is provided with metallic ends and is connected in series, with a spark gap between the line to be protected and the ground. To the rapid oscillating current of high pressure induced on the line by lightning the tube of shot offers practically no resistance, and the discharge goes to earth. To the heavy trolley current, which at once begins to follow along the path made by the lightning discharge, the resistance of the shot is enormous and the current is at once broken. This action is very similar to that of the coherer, or tube of metaille fillings, used in wireless telegraphy.

When electric currents of large volume at high pressure began to be used some years ago great difficulty was encountered in making switches and circuit breaking apparatus for them. A heavy cur-rent at 10,000 volts or more will follow the parts of switches when separated to the extent of two r three feet, forming an arc discharge of great power which will burn up switches and their surroundings a few moments. To obviate this difficulty some of the earlier switches were made to break the circuit with great rapidity, the moving parts being controlled by springs which would open the switch instantly to considerable distance. In other types the circuit was broken on both sides of a slate or marble switchboard at ence. The modern switches for such work comprise a receptacle filled with oil, in which the switch operates, and a long handle, generally of wood, for operating it. Oil is a high insulator and it is practically impossible for a destructive arc to form in it. The same principle of oil insulation is also now very generally applied to transformers and other apparatus carrying very heavy voltages.

TO READ "THE SUN'S" REAL ESTATE NEWS and tabular forms of daily transactions is to be better posted in this direction than those who rely on so-called Real Estate mediums, where the effort but partially covers the ground,—Adv

New Yorker Suggests a Plan of Improvement at Comparatively Small Expense. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent disaster at Galveston will bring to the front the vide forever against the recurrence of such a

columity. Having, some years ago, spent some time in future security.

feet above the tide level. been of so serious a character as to lead the years ago there was a storm which created a rise of a little over six and one-half feet feet the town site. In the storm of 1875 the rise was only a few inches higher, while in that of 1877, although the wind blew a gale of sixty miles | housing at terminal points. an hour, the rise was scarcely more than five feet. The rise in this the closing year of the century seems to have been high enough to cover deeply every foot of the island surface, and to have been characterized by an on-rush- that Canadian manufacturers at Sydney are ing current that no human force could stem. now looking to. Canada, they say, must exact Yet the buildings on the higher levels seem to

seems to have been complete. streets cross it from the Gulf to West Bay, lantic countries. They urge that the Canadian upon which are located the wharves and warehouses. The tenth avenue from the bay, Avenue J. is the Broadway of Galveston, 150 feet in width, but it is a Broadway of fine residences with a fine central esplanade, some twelve paces in width, say about thirty-six feet.

by the wind, windows battered in and chimneys

There is also a very fine avenue, Bath avenue, 120 feet wide, extending from West Bay to the Gulf, at right angles with Broadway. These two avenues constitute a cross, which might have been heretofore treated in a manner to greatly mitigate the extent of the recent calamity, and in the necessary reconstruction of the city may now be so utilized.

It is plain to every engineer that dikes or other barriers in the way of a current, and so designed as to destroy the violence of the rising waters, even though they do not prevent the actual overflow of the land, take away threefourths of the danger to life and property. A swiftly moving body of water, even though comparatively shallow, will set great stones in motion, whereas still waters are almost harmless. though deep, and one may wade or swim readily through them to a place of safety.

The plan I would suggest is that of raising above its present level, and continuing the embankment northeasterly through the open Fort Point, between which and Bolivar Point is the entrance to the harbor, two miles wide, Alse, to raise the grade of Bath avenue to the level of Broadway from the West Bay across the Island to the waters of the Guif. Then descendants of natives of Scotland. grade up the numbered streets across the island to meet the increased height of Broadway.

This would create two central crossed dikes or ridges, one from the northeasterly extremity tance through and beyond the city limits toward the other end of the island and the other across the island from water to water. There could be no currents of a destructive nature anywhere pear the four angles of the crossed of refuge for the entire population of Galveston and would make the rise of waters on the lower levels free from danger to life to all who would seek this place of safety.

The expense of this undertaking is easily calculated. An average of ten feet of embankment 150 feet wide would be 55% cubic yards per running foot, or 293,000 yards per mile, which, at 10 cents per yard. would cost \$29,300 per mile; and say for three and half miles from Fort Point southeasterly through the city, a ittle over \$100,000.

For the Bath avenue cross embankment, 120 feet wide, and say one and three-quarter miles across, the cost, at the same rate, would be only \$40,000.

across, the cost, at the same rate, would be only \$40,000.

An alternative plan would be this: Instead of elevating the entire width of Broadway, 150 feet, the central esplanade could be widened to, say, fifty feet, and converted into a splendid elevated park and promenade. The cost would be only one-third as much, plus the cost of two retaining wails. The latter plan would afford an adequate; rotection against the on-rushing waters, and would add to the beauty and attractiveness of the great residential avenue, instead of detracting from it, as might be thought would be the case if the street were elevated ten feet above the handsome residences of either side. In Holland, however, this is the natural order of things. The roads are on top of the dikes, the homes are away down on the low polder land that has been won from the sea by the building of the dikes.

In addition to these barriers there should be provided a great central plaza, elevated from ten to fifteen feet at least above mean height of the present site of the city. This plaza should have a circular area equivalent to a radius of not less than 500 feet, equal to, say, about 283,000 square feet of surface. This would give about 1850,000 in New York, makes the feet of surface. This would give about 1850,000 in New York, makes the feet of surface. This would give about 1850,000 in New York, makes the feet of the feet of surface. This would give about 1850,000 in New York makes the feet of the feet of surface. This would give about 1850,000 in New York, makes the feet of the feet of surface. This would give about 1850,000 in New York makes the feet of the feet of the feet of surface. This would give about 1850,000 in Addition to afford grelief to 1,500 expends \$15,000 and in spon and incorporated in 1860, and in a year and is operated in connection with the French Hospital and Dispensary, the value of the property of which is a street or a situation. The feet of the street were elevated to in the surface of the property of New York designed to afford re

square feet of surface. This would give about seven feet of space to each of the future 40,000

niabitants of the rebuilt city. Every foot of elevation of this plaza would require 10,500 cubic yards of sand, which could be moved at a cost of 10 cents per cubic yard, so that the cost would be about \$1,000 for each foot of rise. For a circular plaza 600 feet in diameter and fifteen feet high the cost would be about \$15,000. The streets should be graded up to the plaza from the bay and the

This central plaza could be covered by strong, architecturally handsome, wind-proof. steel canopy, adequate to shelter all comers from the deluges with which these storms are accompanied. With such comparatively inexpensive pre-

cautions no future cycloric storm could inflict a tithe of the \$35,000,000 loss at which some place the damage of the recent storm, nor the half of 1 per cent. of the loss of life already

place the damage of the recent storm, nor the haif of 1 per cent, of the loss of life already known to have occurred.

The United States Government has already expended \$5,000,000 in deepening the channel into Galveston Bay by means of jettles two miles long from Fort Point and Bolivar Point guifward. The work of the engineers has been successful; the semicircular reef of sand which once extended in front of the channel mouth between Fort Point, on the northeastern end of Galveston Island, and Bolivar Point, on the southwestern end of Bolivar Peninsula, has been scoured through, at da permunent d of water channel secured from the Gulf into Galveston Bay. This very success has concentrated wealth and population at Galveston city, and the Government could now render no better service for the stricken reople than to appoint a commission of engineers to examine, study and report upon the most practicable plan for re dering the locality safe for all future time for the transaction of business and as a site for human labor and activity.

The suggestions here made will be intelligible to every surviving citizen of Galveston, and may also prove of interest to all sympathizers with an enterprising but now sorely tried people, who are making a gallant effort to pull themselves together for another fight with the elements and an unknown future.

Reorge. W. Dithridgs.

HOW TO MAKE GALVESTON SAPE. CANADIAN TORIES WOULD TAX US. Would Levy Tolls on Our Commerce Passing Through Their Canals and Rivers.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21. - The anti-American policy

of the Canadian Conservative party in the question of reconstruction in a manner to pro- present electoral contest is day by day being made more plain through the appeals of the leading party organs. One of the more recently exposed planks of the opposition led the stricken city I was led to study the peculi- by Sir Charles Tupper is the imposition of arities of its situation and to realize the desira- additional tells upon American shipping passblifty, if not necessity at that time, of certain ing through Canadian canals. By arousing precautions that should now, in the light of the as much Canadian hostility as possible to Amerpresent, certainly be taken in the interest of | ican interests, the Conservatives hope to consolidate and to secure for themselves the votes The topography of the locality may be readily of the Imperialist or Jingo party in Canada. understood by any one who will inspect a good | The latest object of attack is the American map. But the map will not show that the ordi- iron and steel export trais. Puny attempts nary rise of the tides is only about one foot, to cripple it are urged by the Mail and Emnire. and that it takes a strong, steady wind of sixty and other prominent Tory newspapers, on miles an hour and unward, blowing in-shore, to the ground that it interfer s with British as pile up the Guif waters from five to seven feet | well as with Canadian manufacturers. It above mean tide level. This would not be its pointed out to the envy of Canadian proserious were it not for the fact that the long ducers that the American iron and steel exisland on which the city is built is, on an average, port trade of 1899-1900 amounted to \$121.858,344. only four or five feet abo e tide level The against \$03,716,021 the year before, and \$70,island is over twenty-five miles in length and | 406,885 the year before that, and that by means from one mile to three and a half miles in width. of the opening of the enlarged Canadian ca-The portion on which the city of Galveston is | nais, it is now proposed further to facilitate built is some two miles from the extreme north- this industry by the use of a fleet of freighters easterly end of the island at Fort Point, and the now in course of construction, which are to site of the city is from six and one-half to ten be capable of carrying cargoes of iron and steel from ports on Lakes Erie and Michigan. The warning storms of past years have not through the Welland Canal, down the St. Lawrence and across the Atlantic. The Tory leadpeople to expect so tremendous a rise of water ers here say that it is not to Canada's advanas has been now experienced. Thirty-three tage to help American exporters of iron and steel in their competition with the United Kingdom by affording them a highway that is pracabove mean tide; jost above the lower levels of | tically free, since from their small vessels there will be no transhipment at Canadian ports, no lighterage over Canadian railways, no ware-

Canadian labor, they say, will get no benefit from the traffic which thus passes down the large and costly Dominion waterway, to displace British iron and steel, and to seize markets uch a toll as will yield it a fair proportion of have escaped absolute destruction by water, the profits it helps to earn by the transportaalthough roofs and shutters were carried away | tion facilities that it affords. They argue that it is due to the growing iron and steel indemolished. On lower levels the destruction dustries of the Dominion to tax the foreign fron and steel shipped as through traffic in un-Let it be understood that the avenues of the broken bulk from Chicago, Cleveland, Lorain city run lengthwise of the island, and that the and other American lake ports to transate

lantic countries. They urge that the Canadian canals were not built for the purpose of assisting the United States to cripple Britain, in any branch of her foreign trade, or to give them any advantage over the rising manufacturers of Canada.

While all this is in a general line with the fiscal policy of protection of Canadian industries, to which the Tory party of Canada has stood committed for many years past, it will enable the organizers of that party to levy upon Canadian manufacturers for contributions to electoral funds. On the other hand, there may be important American contributions to the campaign fund of the Liberal party in order to aid in keeping from office those whose avowed intention is the taxation of all American exports passing through the Canadian canals. exports passing through the Canadian canals

FOREIGN SOCIETIES HERE. Useful Branches of New York City's Varied

The cosmopolitan character of the city of New York, as well as its distinction as "the city of charities," has been well preserved and is maintained in the organization of foreign residents, established for the succor and guidance of persons of various nationalities resident in this city. St. Andrew's Society, the Scotch organization in New York, was established in the grade of Broadway from six to twelve feet | November, 1756, and incorporated in April, 1825, and has been in active operation for more than a century. It has property to the value country from one and a haif to two miles to of \$80,000 and contributes to the relief, in various sums and sundry ways, of about one thousand five hundred persons a year. The qualifications required of applicants are that they must be Scotsmen, or the widows, children or

St. David's Society, the Welsh organization of the city, was established in .5 and incorporated in 1846. It is a social & well as charitable organization with property to the value of the island at Fort Point, extending in a of \$12,000, and requiring from applicants for southwesterly direction for an indefinite dis- relief that they should be either of Welsh nationality, Welsh descent or connected with

Wales "by ties of matrimony The Swiss Benevolent Society was estab ished in 1832 and incorporated in 1851. It has property to the value of \$43,000 and gives dikes; the embankments would afford places | aid or secures employment to nearly a thousand persons in a year.

The Belgian Benevolent Society is of more recent origin, established in October, 1869. and incorporated in September, 1871. Its objects are defined to be the aid, support and

jects are defined to be the aid, support and assistance of needy Belgians, their wives and children, or the widows and families of deceased. Belgians. The expenses of the organization in a year are in excess of \$1,000, a considerable sum when the small number of Belgians if this city is taken into consideration.

St. George's Society, the organization for the relief of "indigent natives of England and their wives and children," is one of the oldest charitable societies maintained for the benefit of foreign-born residents in New York. It was established in 1788 and incorporated in 1838. It has property to the amount of \$70,000, expends \$15,000 a year and gives relief to 1,500 persons.

individual contributions.

The Swedish Aid Society of New York is of somewhat recent origin, incorporated in 1865, and in addition to afford a relief to friendless Swedes in New York, makes the feature of its operations the furnishing of legal aid for the recovery of back pay or wages due to Swedish newcomers.

The Spanish Benevolent Society of New York, designed "to help worthy, distressed Spaniards and their wives and children," was estal lished in 1882, and gives relief to indigent Spaniards, the number of whom is so small as to constitute no great tax upon its generosity.

The Lialian Benevolent Society of New York was incorporated in 1882, having been established one year earlier. It relieves in various charitable ways about a thousand persons in a year, exclusive of those who receive aid from the society at their homes. It is designed for Italians exclusively.

The Hungarian Society of New York was incorporated in 1886, having been established one year earlier, and is intended for the benefit of indigent Hungarians.

The Spanish American Benevolent Society of New York is a distinct organization from the Spanish Benevolent Society and is designed not for needy Spaniards, but for destitute persons born in any of the Spanish-American republics of South America or on the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico. It was incorporated in 1892 and its operations extended during the Cuban War, its chief support coming from natives of Cuba, the number of South Americans in New York being insignificant.

By the figures of the last census—those of

Cuban War, its chief support coming from natives of Cuba, the number of South Americans in New York being insignificant.

By the figures of the last census—those of the present census are not yet completely tabulated—there wise in New York and Brows, lyn only 721 natives of South America, only 183 natives of Central America and only 213 Mexicans, and many of these persons in the case of the Mexicans a majority) were the children of parents resident in these countries but not otherwise affiliated with them by sympathy or language.

The number of "foreign societies" in New York, large as it is and creditable as it is, does not include all the organizations maintained for the aid of foreign born residents. There are a number of German institutions, notably the German Hospital and the I-abelia Heimath for agod, indigent persons, which are majorianed entirely apart from the society organizations referred to and which de much of the work which would otherwise develve upon the latter. In addition to those foreign societies maintained in New York there are a number long established in the borough of Brooklyn and separately conducted there. naintained in New York hiere are a humber long established in the borough of Brooklyn and separately conducted there. Some of the societies in New York are social in character and best known to a majority of readers through

ir annual banquets. Others are